

Intimations.

4th DRAWING.

Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the stipulation contained in the Bonds of this Loan, the following numbers of Bonds to be paid off at par, on the 31st of August next (1879), when the Interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day Drawn at the Office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, 31 Lombard Street, E.C., in the presence of Mr. GEORGE HENRY BURNETT, Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

1146 Bonds Nos. —

2	1617	3221	4840	6447	8052	9663	11278	12884	14497
19	1634	3245	4866	6462	8072	9681	11298	12908	14516
35	1650	3268	4886	6482	8091	9697	11316	12928	14539
53	1665	3286	4896	6495	8099	9710	11316	12938	14551
60	1679	3280	4893	6505	8118	9717	11340	12939	14561
73	1692	3297	4902	6511	8123	9741	11362	12951	14561
89	1697	3310	4916	6533	8135	9758	11357	12965	14587
110	1711	3324	4929	6548	8150	9768	11379	12984	14597
114	1725	3338	4953	6562	8163	9784	11384	12988	14610
137	1750	3350	4970	6580	8186	9797	11397	13008	14622
148	1754	3368	4984	6594	8199	9812	11421	13027	14635
158	1765	3375	4987	6595	8208	9815	11434	13037	14649
175	1780	3398	4999	6621	8231	9836	11450	13061	14671
187	1806	3405	5026	6634	8233	9854	11459	13064	14681
205	1818	3422	5037	6641	8249	9862	11480	13082	14700
223	1834	3440	5043	6654	8271	9873	11492	13095	14714
238	1848	3451	5064	6665	8277	9892	11499	13118	14725
250	1852	3461	5079	6692	8299	9902	11512	13130	14741
257	1870	3485	5088	6695	8305	9921	11531	13144	14752
280	1880	3497	5097	6716	8329	9928	11547	13158	14769
281	1895	3506	5122	6721	8332	9952	11551	13163	14777
305	1913	3517	5127	6747	8358	9957	11572	13180	14788
315	1925	3539	5148	6753	8365	9975	11579	13189	14799
328	1941	3546	5165	6767	8383	9991	11598	13204	14822
348	1954	3566	5173	6779	8397	10000	11608	13219	14838
358	1966	3574	5188	6795	8414	10019	11628	13249	14856
371	1980	3588	5196	6806	8422	10033	11644	13246	14874
388	1997	3602	5211	6829	8434	10046	11650	13262	14888
402	2007	3614	5231	6845	8454	10058	11663	13274	14908
410	2025	3635	5247	6852	8469	10069	11687	13289	14924
429	2032	3650	5253	6862	8482	10088	11693	13303	14926
440	2054	3662	5269	6883	8491	10098	11707	13315	14926
452	2069	3679	5291	6894	8501	10115	11719	13330	14954
464	2083	3686	5298	6906	8514	10128	11744	13346	14954
487	2099	3699	5310	6921	8538	10138	11750	13367	14980
492	2113	3723	5326	6933	8546	10158	11772	13371	14988
512	2115	3728	5344	6953	8556	10170	11787	13397	14996
525	2138	3751	5349	6966	8575	10180	11798	13401	15020
539	2148	3754	5376	6979	8585	10202	11810	13413	15035
547	2160	3757	5377	6988	8600	10214	11827	13429	15050
569	2177	3765	5400	7007	8624	10225	11832	13444	15063
575	2187	3806	5407	7018	8638	10245	11854	13457	15074
598	2208	3812	5427	7030	8645	10258	11866	13476	15079
611	2213	3836	5441	7055	8658	10268	11874	13496	15096
628	2232	3848	5447	7065	8674	10284	11897	13507	15112
637	2248	3862	5473	7079	8694	10301	11910	13518	15134
649	2258	3868	5485	7085	8704	10316	11920	13528	15144
669	2277	3868	5505	7099	8714	10341	11934	13550	15162
684	2295	3868	5505	7114	8731	10344	11934	13563	15171
689	2308	3910	5530	7133	8740	10344	11963	13571	15189
712	2316	3922	5537	7144	8750	10370	11977	13591	15209
720	2316	3927	5557	7155	8770	10375	11992	13604	15212
729	2342	3953	5563	7169	8786	10389	12001	13619	15245
744	2363	3967	5585	7192	8801	10410	12018	13624	15255
762	2375	3968	5599	7210	8817	10430	12037	13647	15257
772	2385	3994	5603	7223	8827	10433	12047	13656	15278
785	2405	4013	5617	7230	8848	10458	12066	13678	15285
800	2421	4022	5642	7252	8859	10459	12072	13682	15301
817	2424	4036	5644	7254	8863	10477	12085	13701	15304
836	2450	4050	5692	7273	8880	10489	12104	13714	15317
844	2454	4062	5683	7281	8900	10506	12114	13733	15335
857	2467	4081	5698	7295	8914	10516	12126	13739	15352
873	2488	4099	5700	7310	8929	10535	12139	13753	15367
883	2495	4110	5719	7330	8938	10553	12162	13765	15383
899	2507	4118	5728	7338	8949	10559	12180	13783	15390
922	2533	4138	5745	7366	8963	10582	12192	13791	15404
937	2535	4153	5756	7367	8980	10598	12204	13815	15416
946	2552	4162	5778	7382	8998	10610	12214	13830	15435
956	2569	4176	5786	7397	9010	10614	12228	13846	15453
967	2590	4191	5798	7411	9028	10638	12248	13859	15462
988	2594	4201	5816	7428	9035	10649	12260	13863	15480
995	2609	4217	5827	7441	9051	10666	12273	13876	15490
1009	2623	4230	5844	7451	9051	10675	12282	13901	15507
1027	2635	4256	5856	7464	9080	10686	12303	13914	15519
1047	2651	4263	5868	7488	9088	10703	12314	13924	15530
1057	2663	4281	5887	7491	9111	10711	12329	13936	15552
1071	2688	4289	5898	7512	9127	10730	12347	13947	15563
1083	2698	4301	5914	7519	9132	10739	12351	13960	15574
1104	2711	4315	5929	7540	9145	10754	12372	13982	15588
1120	2728	4328	5940	7552	9159	10773	12384	13990	15598
1128	2739	4354	5953	7566	9177	10792	12399	14004	15617
1147	2755	4368	5966	7586	9186	10799	12407	14023	15634
1157	2767	4372	5981	7600	9204	10813	12428	14035	15642
1169	2775	4395	6005	7608	9218	10825	12439	14048	15668
1182	2793	4410	6016	7627	9231	10843	12455	14068	15676
1199	2808	4420	6029	7635	9242	10862	12471	14078	15685
1215	2818	4435	6045	7648	9255	10874	12487	14097	15702
1220	2837	4439	6057	7662	9271	10884	12502	14111	15717
1238	2854	4461	6076	7675	9284	10896	12508	14121	15736
1256	2861	4473	6088	7694	9309	10915	12530	14129	15749
1271	2877	4492	6091	7714	9319	10931	12544	14163	15755
1281	2896	4495	6108	7717	9326	10941	12546	14169	15776
1290	2908	4516	6120	7735	9339	10954	12569	14182	15792
1307	2915	4527	6143	7749	9358	10970	12577	14192	15796
1318	2931	4549	6156	7768	9370	10987	12587	14198	15814
1340	2953	4553	6171	7773	9387	11002	12609	14222	15821
1358	2960	4570	6177	7789	9407	11011	12624	14228	15846
1372	2970	4591	6195	7808	9415	11027	12640	14243	15856
1382	2983	4599	6215	7823	9432	11036	12654	14254	15874
1395	3004	4615	6227	7830	9443	11051	12670	14279	15878
1408	3011	4623	6240	7847	9457	11068	12683	14282	15897
1419	3025	4637	6256	7858	9466	11086	12692	14303	15908
1436	3050	4653	6260	7877	9479	11091	12711	14311	15927
1452	3065	4669	6279	7885	9506	11110	12714	14328	15940
1469	3067	4681	6290	7897	9511	11124	12738	14338	15948
1473	3093	4695	6302	7912	9530	11136	12749	14361	15967
1491	3102	4712	6320	7925	9546	11149	12755	14371	15975
1512	3116	4723	6331	7948	9556	11162	12774	14379	16001
1521	3128	4735	6364	7959	9566	11179	12796	14401	16015
1527	3137	4748	6362	7974	9584	11192	12798	14416	16028
1546	3154	4769	6380	7981	9602	11203	12812	14433	16033
1568	3165	4788	6387	8008	9607	11225	12831	14441	
1577	3181	4792	6403	8010	9625	11232	12848	14461	
1591	3206	4803	6416	8032	9641	11246	12864	14476	
1607	3207	4828	6427	8050	9656	11265	12879	14487	

For £100 Sterling each, = £114,600.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Signed) GEO. H. BURNETT,

Accountant.

Counter-signed,

W. W. VENN, Junior,

Notary Public,

2, Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

LONDON, 12th June, 1879.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT
LOAN 1877.THE COUPONS falling due 31st
August current of the above LOAN,
together with the BONDS DRAWN for Re-demption, will be Paid at the Office of this
CORPORATION on and after that Date.For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION,
Agents Issuing the Loan,T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 25, 1879.

qually condemned, to the great loss and prejudice of the exporters. We trust that Lord Salisbury will see his way to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

H. E. Li Fong-pao, Chinese Minister at Berlin, has received from Peking his credentials as Minister and Envoy Extraordinary to His Majesty the Emperor of Germany. We understand that M. de Godeaux, whose appointment to Shanghai we lately noticed, is not likely to proceed for some months. The posts of French Minister at Peking and Yedo will shortly be filled, as it is not probable that the late Ministers will return.

Commander Cheyne has formed his central committee for reaching the North Pole by means of balloons. The Commander-in-Chief has given permission for individual officers to join the committee.

Intelligence from Orenburg of the 28th ult. states that Hakim Khan Turi is striving to raise a revolt in Kashgar in order to regain his father's throne. He has marched troops to the Chinese frontier, and Tsai Tsan Tsou has sent eight lanes of troops against him, and is also making preparations at many points against the Kashgarian as well as for a march upon Kulja. The Russian merchants are furnished with frontier tickets citing paragraphs of the commercial treaty, but the Chinese continue to molest them, and they are being expelled from Shibo on the ground that that place is a fortress under military law.

LOADED DICE.

Under the above heading "Loaded Dice," the City Editor of *The World* has the following paragraph which it has been suggested to us that it would be neither inappropriate nor malicious to reproduce. It may show that Hongkong is not the sole community interested in cleaning Augean stables:—

To play with loaded dice or marked cards is not a reputable employment even for professional gamblers. What is the difference between that and using privileged knowledge—attained through holding official positions—in furtherance of successful Stock Exchange speculations? We have heard of the railway magnate who never speculated, because when he operated it was always for a "certainty," as he had access to exclusive information which he knew would influence prices, and could turn it to account in advance. The Stock Exchange Committee has more than once condemned such transactions, and when it had the power has punished those taking part in them. No wonder, then, there has been a grand *furore* on the boards because a stockbroker, who is a director of the Great Eastern Railway Company, has been accused of turning his privileged knowledge of the company's affairs to profitable account in extensive "bull" and "bear" operations. Early in the year he bought large quantities of the ordinary stock at prices ranging about 50. The purchases were of the usual gambling order, on speculative account, and the price gradually rose under the influence of improving traffic and diligent puffing until it reached 61½, at which figure there was heavy "undoing" by this speculative broker and his clique. Their line of operations was then altered to the "bear" tack, an explanation of which seemed to come when it was announced that, at the forthcoming meeting of the shareholders of the Great Eastern, resolutions would be brought forward for the issue of one and a half millions of ordinary or preference stock and the creation of an uncertain amount of debentures. The inevitable "scare" set in, and in the reaction from the previous exaggerated rise the price of the stock was driven down to 57½; and dire was the wrathful tumult among the unhappy "bulls," who, in ignorance of the intended heavy additions to an overgrown capital (the ordinary share capital is already ten millions), had bought on the faith of the brighter prospects of the line. Their outcries were so loud and deep as to put compulsion on the heretofore busy "bears," who consequently closed some of their accounts; and the price has since gone slightly up. Little as either "bulls" or "bears" deserve public sympathy on moral grounds, there is something to be said for the wrath of the "bulls" who have been "caught" and trapped in this game.

The testimony of Mr. F. H. Read, a member of the Stock Exchange Committee, and a director of the Great Eastern Railway Company, before the recent Stock Exchange Commission, supplies some edifying and instructive observations that help to illustrate these operations. Mr. Hollams was extremely anxious to discover the extent of the purely speculative business done in Great Eastern stock in the House, and endeavored to elicit the information by inquiring as to the proportion between the transactions in it, and the transfers which went in for registration. Mr. Read was equal to the occasion, and found it impossible to say. Pressed to estimate a "proportion" between the transactions in Great Eastern stock and the number of actual transfers, as shown by the company's books, the witness replied with a *Papal Non possumus*; for, he said, "I only know my own individual transactions in that stock." Which have been considerable, have they not? Inquired his tormentor; wherefore came the significant answer? "They have been sometimes, a long while ago, but of course they are not considerable now, since I have been a director." The italics are ours. Not to be daunted, Mr. Hollams returned to the charge; and finally, to the question, "Do you think that one-tenth of it (the stock passing from hand to hand during the fortnightly account period) would be registered?" obtained the negatively satisfactory reply, "I have no conception; no one can have any conception." Possibly Mr. Read could supply more definite information on the point now. Possibly also he does not adhere to the view affirmed by the emphatic "of course" we put in italics.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir John Smale.)

Tuesday, August 26.

RECEIVING GOODS PIRATELY STOLEN.

Leong Aho, accountant in an iron-dealer's shop Praya West, was charged with having received without legal authority or excuse eight anchors which had been practically stolen, and on an alternative charge with having received stolen goods well knowing the same to have been stolen. He pleaded not guilty and was defended by Mr. Haylar.

Q.C., instructed by Mr. Wotton: the Acting Attorney General, (Hon. J. Russell), prosecuted.

The following were the jurors empanelled:—Messrs J. W. Coker, R. Blackwell, A. F. Ribeiro, J. A. Mosely, A. da Silva, M. C. J. Grose and G. Taifer.

The Acting Attorney General, in opening the case, said the first charge was laid under Ordinance No 1 of 1868; a very sweeping enactment, which provided that any person receiving or knowingly having in his possession without lawful authority or excuse (the proof of which, it was provided by Ordinance No 6 of 1869, should be on the accused) any property which had been piratically stolen was guilty of a felony and liable to penal servitude not exceeding ten years and not less than five years, or transportation for the same period, or imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding two years. The second charge was laid under No. 7 of 1865, the Larceny Ordinance, and was simply receiving stolen goods knowing the same to have been stolen. The learned Counsel then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The junk *Pang King* left Hongkong on the 20th of May last for Swatow. She was attacked that evening by a couple of junks, and a quantity of cargo was taken from her, including 19 new anchors belonging to a man who was a passenger on board. At the last Criminal Sessions two men were convicted and punished for this piracy. The passenger to whom the anchors belonged, on his return, found one of the men who had been concerned in the piracy and had him arrested. Walking along the street he found some of the anchors that had been stolen exposed for sale in a shop. He got a friend and examined the anchors and laid an information and had the shop-man arrested. By some intimidation or other, however, some evidence was given before the Magistrate which led to his discharge in the first instance; then subsequently some facts came out which called for another enquiry before the same Magistrate, who finally committed him for trial before the Supreme Court. The evidence against the man was that he had bought a lot of anchors from somebody and did not find out who he was; he had put down a name to which they could find no one answering at Kowloon, the address given, and he bought the anchors at far below the market price. The jury, looking to the whole facts that would be laid before them, and the whole conduct of the man, would have to say whether they believed that the man received or had those anchors in his possession knowing them to have been piratically stolen.

Kwong Sung Koo, blacksmith, the passenger to whom the 19 new anchors on board belonged, he taking them then to Swatow for sale, declared their value to be at Swatow say \$50. He deposed to the conviction, at the last session, of the two men for stealing the anchors. He identified eight anchors produced as his property. These he found at the Shing Hee shop, Praya West, amongst a hundred or so. He communicated with the police, and returned to the shop accompanied by an Inspector. When he claimed the anchors, the prisoner said—"Don't press the charge against me, and I will give you some money to drink tea." The anchors would be worth Tls. 7 or Tls. 8 per picul, \$15 or \$16 in all.

In cross-examination he said—I gave Tls. 2 per picul for the iron out of which these anchors were made. Three men (including myself) were engaged in making these anchors for three or four days. I paid the two men \$5 a month, with food. There were, he said, very few anchors from Fath-an; nearly all the anchors were made here. There were many shops engaged. The anchors were of a very common make. (Witness, apparently misunderstanding the meaning of the learned Counsel's question, remarked that things that were meant to go down to the bottom of the sea did not require to be otherwise than of common make. On the 17 anchors he hoped to make \$8 profit. The freight was \$2 odd. The anchors altogether weighed about 4½ piculs. When he saw the anchors first he went for a friend to see that during his absence going for the police they were not removed. The prisoner dealt largely in anchors, &c. These now produced were the same as were produced in the trial of the pirates. (Conviction put in.)

Inspector Lindsay deposed to the apprehension of the prisoner and the seizure of the anchors. He stated in cross-examination that the shop of the prisoner is a respectable-looking shop which he has known for some time. It is not a large shop. The anchors were shown near the door, so that anyone passing might see them. A book kept by the prisoner which by its contents one would judge, the Interpreter said, to be a record of all his sales and purchases, was put in, and an entry was found there, under date 21st May, of the purchase from Fuk Ho of 14 piculs, old anchors, 180 catties, at 3 mace, 8 candareens.—Tls. 6, 2 mace 70 candareens.

Prisoner's evidence in the piracy case was put in.

A Chinese constable, who had gone to Yow-mah-tee and made diligent search for an ironmonger's shop or a blacksmith's, kept by one Tak Ho, said he could find no such person. There were only three shops there with anchors. In cross-examination he said that when the prisoner was told that they had a warrant for his arrest on a charge of having these stolen anchors in his possession, he said—"Not through my hands, but by my shopman." There was no conversation between the prisoner and the complainant about tea-money.

The brother of the complainant who has a share in the shop and helped to make the anchors swore to the identity of one of them, but could not swear to the others.

The Attorney General now tendered two witnesses who were examined in the Police Court, but did not swear them.

Mr. Haylar contended that the prosecution was bound to call these witnesses; the Counsel for the defence had then the right to cross-examine them.

The Court was against him on this point. Mr. Haylar had the distinctest possible recollection of his Lordship's ruling against him on this same point when he was Attorney General and when he contended for what the Court now laid down. He had tendered witnesses for the mere purpose of being examined by the defence, and the Court had ruled that they were the Crown's witnesses. He had the most distinct recollection on the point. He had never been allowed to tender a witness as was now being done.

The Chief Justice: Was that before me?

Mr. Haylar: Yes.

The Chief Justice: I have no such recollection.

Mr. Haylar: I have the most distinct recollection.

The Chief Justice: I am very sorry, but whether I ruled wrongly on a previous occasion or no is little to the purpose. I suppose it not the first or only time I have been wrong. But I am not to be wrong this time.

Mr. Haylar: I certainly have the most distinct recollection of it.

The Chief Justice: When I say that I have no recollection of giving such a decision, it ought not to be cited. Bring the case.

Mr. Haylar: How is it possible? there are no reports of the Court.

The Chief Justice: There are the records.

Mr. Haylar: The case would not show this point. I have over and over and over again heard it laid down here that the prosecution was bound to bring forward all the witnesses that had been examined in the case.

The Chief Justice: And you have heard the reason stated too,—that it would be a manifest hardship on the prisoner were all the witnesses who were before the Magistrate not brought here by the prosecution, that is, had he to hunt them up himself. But the Prosecution is not bound to swear them.

The Attorney General produced Archbold's authority on the subject,—that the witnesses who were heard before the Magistrate, although the prosecution was not bound to call them, should be in Court when the case came on for trial, the prosecution should have them there so that they might be called by the defence if the prisoner so chooses. He (Mr. Russell) had not called these witnesses; he had only said—"These are the men if you want to call them."

His Lordship was willing to adjourn the Court (this would be a convenient time for the witnesses to be in Court, in deference to the experience of Mr. Haylar).

Mr. Haylar desired no adjournment. He distinctly remembered his Lordship's ruling as he had stated very decidedly; he had always since acted in accordance with that ruling.

His Lordship: Was that me?

Mr. Haylar: Yes.

His Lordship: Then I must have given a decision quite contrary to my own conviction,—what has been my distinct conviction ever since I first began to be Attorney General. I must say I had some little difficulty at first; I did not know what the rule was. But since I knew the rule I am not aware of ever having a contrary conviction. In this special case, His Lordship continued, if Mr. Haylar had come into Court with this view, it might be well were the Attorney General to call the witnesses; but this was merely a suggestion. In the future the law would be observed as it was laid down in the books.

Mr. Haylar did not think there was any general rule on the subject. Different Judges had laid it down in different ways in different Courts.

Mr. Russell could not agree to call the witnesses.

The two witnesses were then called by Mr. Haylar, and examined.

The master of the Fung Sheng iron shop, said he had seen people bring anchors to be sold here; they were brought from Kowloon, and outlying villages on the mainland. They paid for them \$4 or \$5 a picul. These anchors produced are worth say \$5 or Tls. 3, 6 mace a picul.

Kwok Fuk Sheng, another blacksmith, said the value of anchors like these was Tls. 3 or Tls. 4. There are hawkers who sell to the merchants. They sold 3 or 4 at a time; he dealt with them very little, however; he generally knew the men from whom he bought anchors.

Mr. Haylar, in addressing the jury for the prisoner, stated precisely the two charges, remarking that they really came to very much the same thing, save that in the first the man must have known to have been piratically stolen, whereas in the other he must have known they were stolen. Any one dealing in stolen goods was not guilty of an offence unless he knew that these goods were stolen,—unless he had, as the law termed it, guilty knowledge. Now the evidence was never, in cases where guilty knowledge was alleged, what was called absolutely direct, because the witnesses could not have seen what was passing in the man's mind, and his guilty knowledge could only be evidenced by his acts. There were several things a jury would always look for before convicting in a case of this kind. The first thing was whether he had bought the articles, as the books put it, very much under the ordinary price. Then whether, having bought these goods, he concealed them or exposed them in his shop for sale in the ordinary course of business. Whether his buying such goods was in the course of his ordinary business or no was also an important consideration. If it were without the ordinary course of his business it was taken as indicating fraud. If they were bought under unusual circumstances, and in an unusual way, the fact was suspicious. He submitted that all these elements were wanting in this case. On the first point, whether these were the anchors at all, he believed there was room for the gravest doubt. The evidence was of the most perfunctory and suspicious nature. The only witnesses as to the identity were the complainant in the case and his brother; and the latter was only able to swear to one anchor out of the eight. They were both, he reminded the jury, engaged in the work of making them. The anchors were of the commonest possible description; there were hundreds of thousands of them made. The evidence of the complainant as to the value of the anchors was absolutely worthless; it was entirely controverted by the other witnesses; the highest of their estimates was twelve shillings, or say \$27; and for him to talk about those articles now before them being worth \$25, was simply ridiculous. As to the purchase of the anchors it was effected in the ordinary course of business. The prisoner was a very large dealer in such wares; there were over a hundred anchors in the shop at the time; there was nothing whatever suspicious in the transaction; everything was straightforward and regular throughout; the entry was regularly made in the day book of the firm.

The man he bought the anchors from was a man at Kowloon whom he knew as a workman in an iron shop; he had known him for the last three years. This man they could not now produce for the same simple reason that prevented the prosecution from finding him,—he had run away. The fact that the pirates were apprehended and that the police were looking after him was sufficient to make him leave his native place, and he could not now be found; the Crown had supplied this piece of evidence. As to the alleged offer of money by the prisoner it was a thoroughly Chinese piece of evidence. It was a thing they were

constantly meeting with in this Court that Chinese witnesses, no matter how respectable they were,—they might be Directors of Hospitals,—could not be satisfied with giving the bare truth as evidence; they always desired to give it an artistic finishing touch. With the evidence of the complainant he would leave the common sense of the jury to deal. Even if he had offered him money it would have been no proof of his guilt; a prosecution of this kind was a ticklish thing; there was no saying what view a jury or a judge would take of a series of facts laid before them. They all knew of the "glorious uncertainty of the law;" the Chinese, he could assure the jury, did not look at the matter in any other way than we did. But the constant disposed of even the supposition that the complainant was telling the truth when he said the man offered him money not to press the charge; he said his instructions were not to let the men talk and he observed these instructions. The man was not the master of the shop; he was an accountant, who in the absence of the master was in charge and was responsible. He had only done what any other person would have done, and he had been unfortunate enough to have been induced to buy unwittingly anchors that had been stolen; he had only fallen into a misfortune which might fall to any one; he had acted with the strictest bona fides throughout and hoped to-day to clear his character from the charge that had been made against him.

The Chief Justice, summing up, confined himself entirely to dealing with the first charge against the prisoner. The ordinance under which this charge was laid was a stringent law enacted by Sir Richard Macdonnell to decrease the piracy which was so very rife on this Coast when he arrived here. That law provided that whoever shall have taken into his custody any goods or chattels piratically stolen shall be guilty of felony and shall be punished &c., and by No 6 of 1869 the words were inserted after custody, "without lawful authority or excuse (the proof whereof shall lie upon the party accused)." This was a stringent law; but it was only right that the law should be stringent concerning the wretched thief and society, in which he must have a greater or less position of respectability, and from which the thief and the pirate were outcasts; the man who turned the proceeds of piracy into commerce and rendered that valuable to the pirate which in his own hand was worthless. The law as it stood was not too strong on the point. If it was proved that this man had these anchors in his possession he had to prove that he had legal authority or excuse; or if he failed to do so, was guilty of felony under this ordinance.

Mr. Haylar held that the law was only meant to convict of felony a man who had guilty knowledge.

His Lordship repeated his reading of the law.

Mr. Haylar did not think this ordinance was intended to alter the law of evidence.

His Lordship said it was intended to alter the law of evidence so far as it concerned this class of offences, which circumstances showed required to be specially and stringently dealt with. Continuing his summing up, his Lordship referred to the evidence put in as to what was paid for the anchors. He said the book was simply evidence that the man did write in that book the words of which they had a translation; there was no proof that what he did write was true; they could believe or disbelieve as much as they thought right.

Mr. Haylar took exception to this direction of his Lordship. The book was produced by the Crown to be a book kept in the regular course of business. The book was put in as a whole, and the Crown could not put in with the entries as being partly true and partly false, without at any rate evidence to show what part was false.

His Lordship held that such was not the law. "A statement made by a prisoner," (he quoted a high English authority,) "is made evidence by being produced to the prosecution, but as with all other evidence the jury may believe it or not." With regard to the effect of that entry on their minds, his Lordship reminded the jury that the records of a case they read in the newspapers showed that the universal practice of those who received stolen goods was to make such entries in their books as would be evidence for them and not against them. A man who was dishonest enough to purchase stolen goods was quite fit to falsify his books with a view to attempt to defeat any prosecution that might arise. It was quite within the scope of the jury's duty to consider whether it was not possible that the man had not made this entry with a view to using being made of it in the event of anything happening and the case coming before a jury. As to Mr. Haylar's remark in the course of the case, that the Crown undertook, with regard to the man said to have sold the anchors, to prove "an universal negative" his Lordship pointed out that the Crown had acted very properly in the matter. They had sent a policeman to Kowloon to find out if possible a man whose name was given, and who the shopman said had sold him the anchors; no such man could be found. It was just as possible that a wrong name was given in the book as that a wrong sum was put down. The questions submitted to the jury by his Lordship were these:—1. Do you believe this man had taken into his custody these anchors? 2. Do you believe these are the anchors that were piratically stolen? 3. Has he produced any evidence to lawful authority or excuse? (In their views on these questions it depended whether the man came within what he would admit was a very stringent ordinance, but no which was not too stringent for the time that produced it.)

The jury were absent for a quarter of an hour, and then returned with a unanimous verdict of "guilty" on the first count, returning by direction a verdict of "not guilty" on the second. They strongly recommended the prisoner to mercy.

His Lordship said he was very glad to hear the latter statement, although he agreed with the finding of guilty. The moral crime implied by guilty on the first charge might be less than that implied by guilt under the second charge, although punishment in the first was much greater. He allowed Mr. Haylar, after some conversation, to call witnesses as to character; they will be heard on Thursday. His Lordship informed the jury that he was responsible for this prosecution. He directed (not suggested) that this man be prosecuted; as it was the duty of the Court to do when it saw proper occasion.

Mr. Haylar, in reply to his Lordship, who asked whether he desired to argue the point as to the reading of the Ordinance, said he did not think it would

be any use. But, if the Ordinance was as his Lordship had stated, there was not a merchant in the place; there was not one who did not buy from travelling hawkers.

The Sessions are adjourned till Thursday, when a burglary case will be heard. The calendar will, however, for an obvious reason, his Lordship said, be sent in to-morrow.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before the Hon. the Acting Puisne Judge, J. J. Francis, Esq.)

Tuesday, August 26.

A. J. VIEIRA appeared to claim on a promissory note, for \$1,000; given in October, 1872. Mr. Dennis was for plaintiff, and Mr. Wotton (from Mr. Brereton's office) was for defendant. In this case it appears that the amount of \$1,000 was borrowed from Mr. Vieira in October 1872, to be paid back according to certain verbal arrangements in which compound interest filled a leading part. Monies have been paid from time to time on account of the original loan and the compound interest already referred to, to the amount of \$1,600. His Lordship said that compound interest would not be allowed in any Court, and suggested that the case should be referred to some person who could say what was a fair sum. After a lengthy argument on the subject, his Lordship stating that whatever course they (the counsel) chose to adopt, he should certainly not make any allowance for the compound interest used for it, it was agreed to act on a suggestion given by his Lordship, that the sum of \$66, without costs, be paid into Court by the defendant, and accepted by the plaintiff, that amount, with the \$1,600 already paid, being principal and interest at the rate of 18 per cent per annum for seven years.

LEUNG SU was sued by KWONG SING YU for whom appeared Mr. Stephens, for the sum of \$118 86, for building materials supplied. Defendant is a building contractor, and was sued last week for the above amount, when he admitted owing some money to pursuer but could not say how much; he was then given a week to look over his accounts; he now excuses himself on the same grounds, and says he has not yet made up his account. His Lordship remarked that he would not have another chance of doing so in this case, and gave judgment for \$113 86 the amount sued for.

LEUNG SU, a contractor, was sued for \$373 67, for building materials supplied. Defendant admits owing money for the materials supplied, but cannot state the exact amount, as his books have not been made up. His Lordship referred the case to Mr. Chun Tye Kwong, to examine defendant's books and ascertain the amount of the debt. Judgment to be given next Tuesday.

LEE KUM CHU v. CHUN CHUEN HANG, a claim for \$208 34.—Mr. Dennis was for plaintiff, Mr. Stephens for defendant. Mr. Stephens for his client admitted \$182 44 of the claim, and stated that his client had been adjudicated a bankrupt. His Lordship dismissed the summons, with costs.

LO SING, a contractor, was sued by LAM ACHAK for \$1000; and by LAM HOY for \$300. Defendant admitted both claims, and said he had no money just now. Judgment with costs was given in both cases.

LUE MING CHU, v. the Master of the Tung Cheong Fat shop.—This was a claim of \$780, for crackers supplied. Mr. Stephens appeared for Luk Ming Chu; Mr. Dennis for defendant. Judgment was given for half of the claim, \$390, with costs.

Police Intelligence.

(Before Hon. C. B. Plunket)

Tuesday, August 26th.

A MONEY BOX. Sergeant Hennessy while at No. 7 Station yesterday about half-past four, heard a great noise, and on looking into the cause, found Pun Atau, a hawker, holding another man, Chan Ayau, and attempting to bring him to the Station. The Sergeant arrested Chan Ayau, as he was holding a box which Pun Atau charged him with stealing, the box containing at the time of the theft, \$31 in notes, \$24 in silver and 500 cash.

The defendant denied the charge and said he had picked up the box in the street. The Sergeant asked that the case be remanded for one week; from enquiries he made, he was of opinion that the robbery had been committed an hour or so before defendant was arrested.

Remanded till Tuesday, 2nd September.

CUTTING BRANCHES. Ju Ahoi, for being in possession of two baskets of dried branches supposed to have been cut on Morrison Hill, and assaulting the constable who arrested him, was fined \$5, in default of payment to go to gaol for fourteen days with hard labour.

The constable who made the arrest to receive \$1 reward.

(Before C. V. O'neagh, Esq.)

THE COOLIE AND THE FISHMONGER. A chair-coolie in the employ of Dr. Ayres brought a complaint against a fishmonger in the Kwong Li shop, and charged him with attempting to pick his pocket on the 23rd instant, in Square Street.

From the evidence given it appears that a quarrel had arisen between the two, concerning the price of some fish; they had to be separated, upon which complainant used threats against defendant, saying he would remember him. The antagonists met in Square Street on the 23rd instant, when complainant, wishing to redeem the promise of remembrance, told defendant that he knew him and would beat him to a mummy. There was no evidence at all to show that any attempt to pick the chair-coolie's pocket had been made, while all the evidence showed that defendant was a thoroughly respectable man.

His Worship dismissed the charge, and fined complainant \$10, in default of payment one month with hard labour, and to pay \$3 amends to defendant or suffer 14 days' extra imprisonment with hard labour.

THE LASCAR ROW. Usco, the Malay, who caused the death of a fellow-countryman in Upper Lascar

Row on the 18th instant, was brought up to-day and remanded till to-morrow at noon. The evidence taken was similar to that given in our report of the Inquest.

COMMERCIAL.

MESSRS DEACON & Co.'s Canton Market Report, dated Canton, 23rd August, says:—During the past fortnight our Tea market has been very quiet; and only a small business has resulted.

Congous.—A few small settlements were made in the first week, but latterly no transactions have been reported; there is no change to note in prices, which have ranged from Tls. 11 for common to Tls. 24 per picul for fine.

Scented Teas.—Common Capers have again been most in demand, about two-thirds of the settlements mentioned below consisting of this class; medium teas have been in no demand, but good and fine have been wanted, these, however, are in small supply, and the few transactions reported show full rates.

A moderate business has been passing in Pekoes, and purchases of both long and short leaf kinds are reported, the former at Tls. 21 a 81, and the latter at Tls. 9½ per picul; there is no material alteration to notice in prices.

The following is a summary of the fortnight's business:—

Congou, 1,640 boxes at Tls. 11 a 24 per picul; Scented Capers, 6,000 boxes at Tls. 9½ a 20 per picul; Scented Orange Pekoe, 2,500 boxes at Tls. 9½ a 31 per picul.

Export of the various descriptions of Teas shipped from Canton Waters (Hongkong, Canton and Macao) to Great Britain to date:—ng. 6, S. S. *Mandarin*, Congou 68,800 lbs., S. Capers 87,066 lbs., Sorts 9,860 lbs., total 175,726 lbs.; 10, S. S. *Glengyle*, Congou 162,991 lbs., S. Capers 329,454 lbs., S. O. Pekoe 3,441 lbs., total 522,926 lbs.; 12, S. S. *Kaisar-i-Hind*, Congou 93,816 lbs., S. Capers 217,440 lbs., S. O. Pekoe 34,345 lbs., total 350,601 lbs.; 17, S. S. *Hector*, Congou 8,224 lbs., S. Capers 127,569 lbs., S. O. Pekoe 6,660 lbs., total 142,053 lbs.—making, with previous shipments, a total for the season of 9,47,498 lbs.; against 10,199,931 for season 1878-79.

SILK.—The market has only been moderately active, and the larger portion of purchases reported were made in the early part of the fortnight. Settlements of Fustian reals are put at 550 bales. Prices have varied little, and a very trifling decline on former rates may be quoted. Nos. 1 and 3 are the grades which have been most sought after. Of fourth crop silk about 150 bales are now in Canton, the thread appears to be of very fair quality, and the color is an improvement on that of the preceding yields.

Long-reels have been in very limited request, and the only purchases announced are 40 piculs of the usual descriptions.

Woolen.—The demand for late arrivals, and only 270 boxes of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Cumbuck and Lanklow have been booked. Prices are slightly easier.

Stock is estimated at 2,500 bales Taslees, 50 to 100 bales Kowloon, 250 bales Cumbuck and Lanklow, and 200 to 300 bales of inferior kinds.

Export of Silk.—Export to date:—To London, 1,447 bales; to Continent, 8,574 bales; to America, 2,984 bales; to Bombay 483 piculs; to 5,621 bales; and 2,983 boxes; 482 piculs. Of Waste, 2,181 bales, and Pierced Cocoon, 1,042 bales for Europe.

Waste.—No. 3 Gum has been wanted, and the price has advanced to \$86 per picul. Contracts are about 500 bales, but we do not think there are buyers at the quotation.

QUOTATIONS. Taslees,.....Curio, \$475
".....No. 1, \$450
"....." 2, \$430
"....." 3, \$415
"....." 4, \$400
Cumbuck and Lanklow, — \$420
Re-reel Cumbuck and Lanklow Best \$550

".....No. 1, \$515
"....." 2, \$490
"....." 3, \$470
Waste Silk,.....No. 1, \$ 90
"....." 2, \$ 86
Cocoons Pierced, ... , 1, \$ 84

SETTLEMENTS FOR THE FORTNIGHT. 1879 80. 1878-79.

For Europe,..... 550 bbs. 450 bbs.
United States,..... 270 bbs. 700 bbs.
Bomby,..... 40 piculs. 60 piculs. 89 b.

DRUGS AND SPICES.—Cassia Lignea: New Season's Look Poo and Loung, are quoted at \$8.65 in mats, and \$8.90 in boxes; New Season's Taiwo, \$8.85 in mats, and \$9.10 in boxes. Old Season's cargo \$8.95 in mats, and \$9.20 in boxes. Sales of New: 100 piculs. Stock 23,400 piculs. Sales of Old: nil. Stock 2,300 piculs. Alum, \$1.75 a \$1.80 per picul. Camphor, \$20.00 a

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUMATRA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON TUESDAY, the 2nd September,
1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
PEIHO, Commandant PASQUALINI, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and
CARGO, will leave this Port for the above
places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 1st September, 1879. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 20, 1879.

**Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.**

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIC will be despatch-
ed for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on THURSDAY, September 11th, 1879, at
3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to
Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central
and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 10th September. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Office addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 22, 1879.

To Let.**STORAGE.**

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE in
GODOWNS in PEDDAR'S WHARF
BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.

Apply to
G. R. LAMBERT.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GODOWN on the
Praya.

Apply to
VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, July 28, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS
GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR
UNFURNISHED,
BONHAM ROAD,
WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to
SHARP & DANBY,

No. 6, Queen's Road Central,
late Messrs E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

Intimations.

G. FALCONER & Co.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS,
AND
JEWELLERS,
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS
AND BOOKS.

48, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, August 20, 1879.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI
during the Summer Months, leaving
Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and
returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 19, 1879.

Intimations.
**HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.**

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR
1878, AND THE FIRST 6 MONTHS
OF 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany are requested to furnish the
Undersigned with a List of their Contri-
butions for the Year ending December 31st
1878, and for the Six Months from Janu-
ary 1st to June 30th 1879; in Order that the
Distribution of the Portion of PROFITS
Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS
may be arranged. Returns not rendered
prior to October 31st next, will be adjusted
by the Company and no Claims or
Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1879.

**CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.**

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR
1878, AND TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany are requested to furnish the
Undersigned with a List of their Contri-
butions from the 1st January, 1878, to
the 30th June, 1879, in Order that the
Portion of the NET PROFITS to be Re-
served for CONTRIBUTORS may be ar-
ranged. Returns not rendered prior to the
31st October next will be adjusted by the
Company, and no Claims or Alterations
will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 2, 1879.

**YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSO-
CIATION.**

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agree-
ment, the Directors have declared a
DIVIDEND TO POLICYHOLDERS for the
FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st Decem-
ber 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT.
ON THE NET PREMIA CONTRIBUTED,
payable at our Office on and after the
15th instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in
particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors,

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 5, 1879.

NOTICE.
**HONGKONG COMMERCIAL EX-
CHANGE.**

THE EXCHANGE ROOMS IN MARINE
HOUSE, Queen's Road Central, are
Open Daily for the use of MEMBERS from
9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Special Days—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
from 12 to 12.30 and 4 to 4.30 p.m.
Applications for admission as Members
to be addressed to

E. GEORGE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, June 18, 1879.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE at
Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS
GODOWNS, under European supervision;
and VESSELS Discharged alongside the
Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick
despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be let.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1879.

NOTICE.
FROM the 1st of OCTOBER,

DR. EASTLAKE will receive his
PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS,
No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the
MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and
China for the Sale of their LEAD by the
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, June 27, 1879.

NOW READY.
**A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE
CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I.**

and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal
8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EYRE,
Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS
AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs
KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

Insurances.
SWISS LLOYD

TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY
OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

**SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at
Current Rates. Considerable Reduc-
tion in Premiums for LIFE Insurance in
China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879.

INSURANCES.
**CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)**

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,
are distributed annually to Contributors
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000
Annual Income £250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Siam and Peking.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELOCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at
Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked h., near the Kowloon shore k., and those in the body of the
Shipping or midway between each shore are marked c., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Adria	2 h	Stewart	Brit.	str.	780	Aug. 18	P. & O. S. N. Co.	
Belgio	5 k	Meyer	Brit.	str.	1716	Aug. 14	O. & S. S. Co.	
Bokhara	5 c	Anderson	Brit.	str.	1775	Aug. 23	P. & O. S. N. Co.	
Bombay	2 h	.....	Brit.	str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	
Cassandra	5 c	Langer	Ger.	str.	937	Aug. 25	Siemens & Co.	
Charlton	5 c	Johnson	Brit.	str.	786	Aug. 25	Soy Sing	
Charruca	5 c	Abasco	Span.	str.	378	Aug. 23	Romedios & Co.	
Craiglands	7 c	Smith	Brit.	str.	709	Aug. 22	Russell & Co.	
Famora	5 h	Salbot	Brit.	str.	395	Aug. 25	Russell & Co.	
Fame	6 h	Stopani	Brit.	str.	117	.....	H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.	
Fuyew	4 h	Crood	Chl.	str.	920	Aug. 20	O. M. S. N. Co.	
Guy Manning	3 c	Mann	Brit.	str.	2114	Aug. 22	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
Kiangchow	2 h	Sogin	Brit.	str.	365	May 27	Kwok Acheong	
Namoa	5 h	Westoby	Brit.	str.	862	Aug. 24	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	
Norden	4 c	Boysen	Dan.	str.	778	Aug. 28	Siemens & Co.	
Norna	3 k	Love	Brit.	str.	606	May 31	Kwok Acheong	
Olaf	4 k	Andresen	Dan.	str.	976	Aug. 24	Siemens & Co.	
Sea Gull	8 k	Haydon	Amer.	str.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	
Thales	4 c	Peters	Brit.	str.	820	Aug. 20	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Yangtze	4 c	Schultz	Brit.	str.	782	Aug. 20	Siemens & Co.	
Zamboanga	4 c	Aranguren	Span.	str.	651	Aug. 24	Romedios & Co.	
Zephyr	4 k	Hauer	Brit.	str.	.....	.....	Russell & Co.	
Sailing Vessels								
Adam H. Simpson	7 h	Call, Jr.	Amer.	sh.	1524	Aug. 4	Borneo Co., Limited	
Advance	2 c	Spencer	Siam.	bge.	336	Aug. 9	Chinese	
Adelaide Norris	8 c	Woodward	Amer.	bge.	719	Aug. 11	Vogel & Co.	
Agnes Muir	4 k	Lowe	Brit.	sh.	851	July 25	Meyer & Co.	
Ann Adamsen	4 k	Robertson	Brit.	bge.	464	June 26	Kwong Him Woo	
Antioch	7 c	Weeks	Amer.	bge.	646	Aug. 7	Vogel & Co.	
Candace	8 k	Candler	Brit.	Sm. sh.	263	July 5	Chinese	
Chocola	4 k	Kennett	Brit.	bge.	284	July 21	Adamson, Bell & Co.	
Ebenzer	7 c	Miller	Brit.	Sm. sh.	319	Aug. 24	Captain	
Edward Barrow	4 c	Rich	Brit.	bge.	958	June 26	Vogel & Co.	
Excelsior	8 c	Eddy	Amer.	bge.	693	Aug. 24	Captain	
Faugh Balough	4 k	Kite	Ger.	bge.	240	Aug. 24	Carlowitz & Co.	
Floral Star	4 c	Davidson	Brit.	Sm. sh.	244	July 30	Adamson, Bell & Co.	
Fred. P. Litchfield	4 k	Walding	Amer.	bge.	1083	July 11	Russell & Co.	
Friedrich Perthes	4 k	Walter	Ger.	bge.	446	Aug. 24	Siemens & Co.	
Gylding	3 k	Winther	Dan.	bg.	240	Aug. 5	Siemens & Co.	
Hermann	4 k	Schmidt	Ger.	bge.	444	Aug. 7	Wieler & Co.	
Hermine	1 k	Meyer	Ger.	bge.	350	Aug. 24	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	
Highlander	4 k	Hutchinson	Amer.	sh.	1852	June 19	Vogel & Co.	
J. A. Borland	8 c	Kent	Amer.	bge.	670	July 26	Vogel & Co.	
Jessie McDonald	7 c	Stott	Brit.	Sm. sh.	275	Aug. 24	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	
John Potts	7 c	MacPherson	Brit.	bge.	374	Aug. 26	Butterfield & Swire	
Jules Dufaure	4 k	Willigen	Brit.	bge.	434	Aug. 20	Van Keng Ho	
Kaleja	4 c	Roos	Russ.	bge.	690	Aug. 18	Vogel & Co.	
Kvik	5 k	Larsen	Norw.	bge.	417	Aug. 24	Siemens & Co.	
Monte Rosa	7 c	Carter	Amer.	sh.	1313	June 16	Vogel & Co.	
Prosperity	2 c	Hoff	Siam.	bge.	476	Aug. 12	Chinese	
Queen of India	4 c	Cary	Brit.	bge.	390	Aug. 18	Wieler & Co.	
Rifleman	3 k	.....	Brit.	bge.	740	June 19	Order	
Sir Lancelot	7 c	Brokenshar	Brit.	bge.	886	Aug. 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Sumatra	3 k	Clough	Amer.	sh.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.	
Toowoomba	7 c	Kirkpatrick	Brit.	bge.	585	Aug. 25	Borneo Co., Limited	
Triton	4 k	Kallson	Ger.	bge.	558	Aug. 21	Wieler & Co.	
Vigilant	4 c	Ross	Amer.	sh.	1800	June 11	Russell & Co.	
WEAMPOA								
Courier	.....	Porto	Fch.	bge.	346	Aug. 12	Carlowitz & Co.	
CANTON								
China	.....	Ackermann	Ger.	str.	648	Aug. 24	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai
Ningpo	.....	Cass	Brit.	str.	761	Aug. 24	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai
Pautah	.....	Patterson	Chl.	str.	784	Aug. 23	O. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai